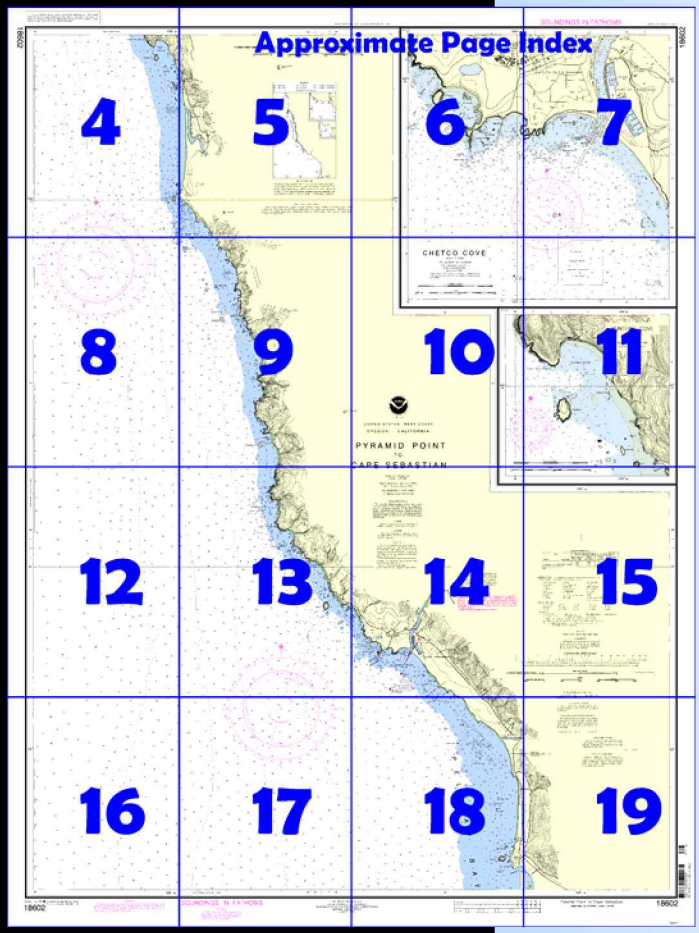
BookletChart™

Pyramid Point to Cape Sebastian

(NOAA Chart 18602)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

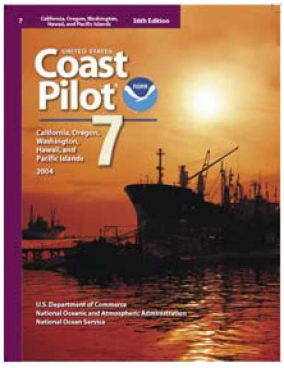
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 8 & 9 excerpts]

(290) For about 10 miles N of Point St. George, the shores of **Pelican Bay** are composed of sand dunes, with a broad beach extending to the mouth of **Smith River. Lake Talawa** and **Lake Earl** are surrounded by low marshy land behind this stretch of dunes.

(291) A small rock about 10 feet high is 1.8 miles S of the mouth of Smith River, and nearly 0.5 mile offshore. A cluster of three low rocks is nearly a mile offshore and 0.9 mile NNE of the 10-foot rock.

(292) From Smith River for 3.2 miles to the California-Oregon boundary, the coast is composed of low rocky cliffs, bordered by numerous rocks and ledges, covered and awash, and backed by a low narrow tableland. Several prominent rocky knolls rise from 100 to 200 feet above this tableland.

(293) **Pyramid Point,** a rocky knoll 222 feet high, marks the N point of Smith River.

(294) **Prince Island,** of small extent and 171 feet high, lies 0.1 mile offshore abreast Pyramid Point. **Hunter Rock,** 177 feet high, double-headed and somewhat smaller, is 0.3 mile N of Prince Island. Several other smaller rocks are in the vicinity.

(295) **Cone Rock,** 1.3 miles N of Prince Island and 0.6 mile offshore, is the most prominent of the visible dangers in this vicinity. It is 68 feet high and of small extent.

(6) **Chetco Cove,** 15.5 miles N of Point St. George, affords some protection from NW winds, but is exposed in S weather. **Chetco Point** marks the NW side of the cove. There are numerous visible and covered rocks fringing the shore of the cove and its approaches. **Chetco River** empties into the N side of the cove. The river is entered through a dredged channel which leads between two stone jetties to the **Port of Brookings** turning basin, about 0.3 mile above the jetties. The turning basin and a small-craft basin just N of it are protected to the W by a 1,800-foot-long dike. Another small-craft basin is about 250 yards SE of the turning basin.

(12) **Goat Island,** locally known as Bird Island, is 1.9 miles NW of Chetco Point and 500 yards offshore. It has deep water off its W and SW faces, but rocks and foul ground extend 350 yards S from the SE point. The island is readily identified; its profile closely resembles that of Prince Island off Pyramid Point.

(13) **Cape Ferrelo,** 4.4 miles NW of Chetco Point, is the prominent headland N of St. George Reef and, though not projecting seaward to any extent, is conspicuous because of its bold, rugged face. Several rocks and islets lie up to 0.5 mile directly off the cape.

(15) **Whalehead Island,** the outer of two rocky islets 2.3 miles N of Cape Ferrelo, is 107 feet high. The inner of the two islets is 128 feet high. A rock awash lies 800 yards S of the highest point of the island.

(17) **Thomas Creek,** 3.7 miles N of Cape Ferrelo, is crossed by the highest bridge in Oregon; the bridge stands 345 feet above the creek.

(18) **Leaning Rock,** 49 feet high, is 0.5 mile offshore and 3.5 miles N of Whalehead Island. It has a perpendicular face on its NW side and slopes gradually SE. Several other rocks are near it.

(20) **Yellow Rock,** 84 feet high, is 4.5 miles N of Whalehead Island and 0.5 mile offshore. The rock is yellowish in color and can be recognized from 4 miles offshore.

(22) **Mack Arch** is a double-headed rocky islet 0.8 mile offshore, 1.5 miles S of Crook Point and 8 miles NNE of Cape Ferrelo.

(24) **Mack Reef** extends from Mack Arch to Crook Point and comprises many rocks, visible or sunken, varying in height from awash to 133 feet. From S these rocks stand out conspicuously when seen against the white sand dunes N of Crook Point. Mack Arch, because of its size and height, is the most prominent.

(25) **Mack Arch Cove** lies immediately E of Mack Reef and affords fair shelter in NW weather in 6 to 7 fathoms, sandy bottom. In entering from S, pass E of Mack Arch, giving it a berth of about 150 yards, but taking care to avoid the rock 125 yards S of its E point. Then bring the 125-foot rock, in the N part of the reef, to to bear 352° and steer for it on that bearing until up to the area abreast the group of rocks 0.5 mile N of Mack Arch.

(26) **Crook Point** is moderately low, but terminates seaward in a rocky knoll 175 feet high, with a slight depression immediately behind it. The rocks close to the point often show up during moderately thick weather; several have a very noticeable pinnacle formation.

(27) From the vicinity of Crook Point to the mouth of the **Pistol River** are sand dunes which show up prominently in clear weather and distinctly mark this section. In thick weather these dunes are not readily distinguished.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 19/03
Corrected through LNM Apr. 1/03

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Crescent City, CA	KIH-37	162.55 MHz

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.609" southward and 4.347" westward to agree with this chart.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Oregon State Grid, South Zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4.000 foot intervals. The last three digits of the grid numbers are omitted.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(Lat/Long)	Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Brookings	(42°03'N/124°17'W)	6.9	6.3	1.2	-3.0

(1197)

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

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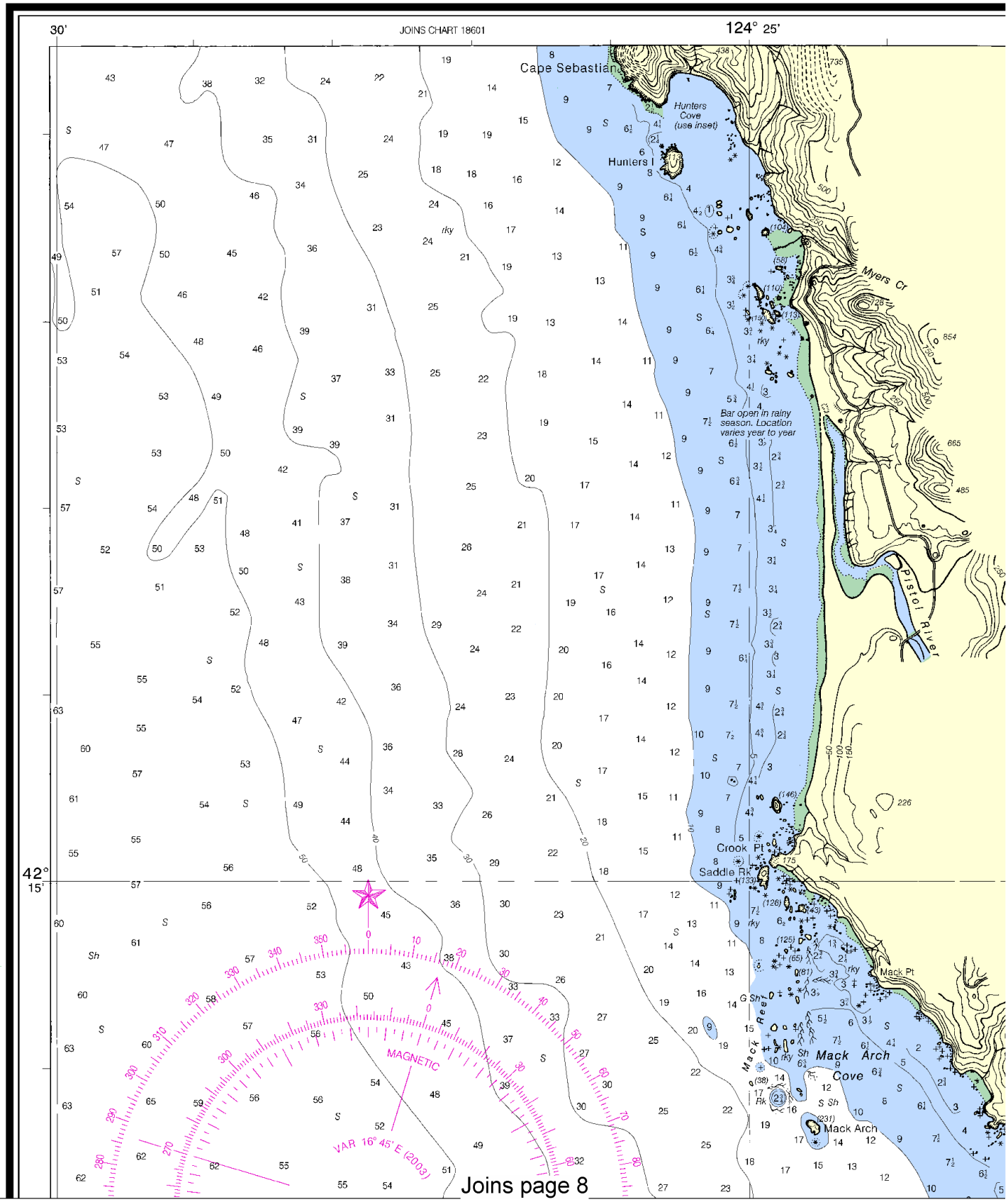
18602



4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

20' 45" 30" 15" 19'

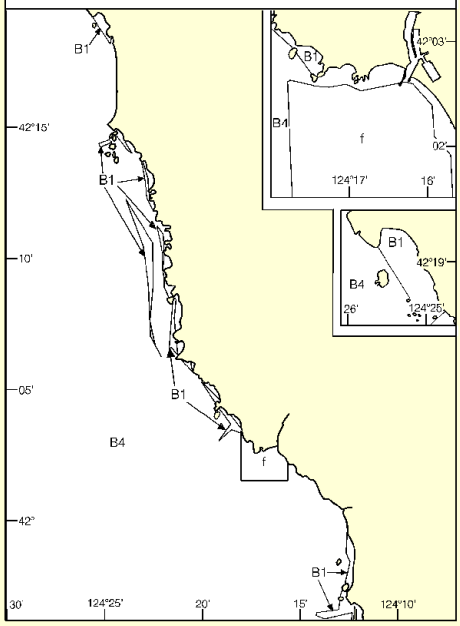
Nautical Miles

Yards

Sundown Mt
2126

SOURCE

B1	1990-2002	NOS Surveys	partial	bottom	coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial	bottom	coverage
f.		US Government Surveys			



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42° 15'

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Crook Hill

Ridge Knob

Joins page 9

KAPP 1932

18'

42° 03'

02'

Awash
tide
Breakers
rky
S

Joins page 6

C H

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 5896, 1st Ed. Feb. 1931 C-1930-338 KAPP 1802

Joins page 5

20' 45" 30" 15" 19'

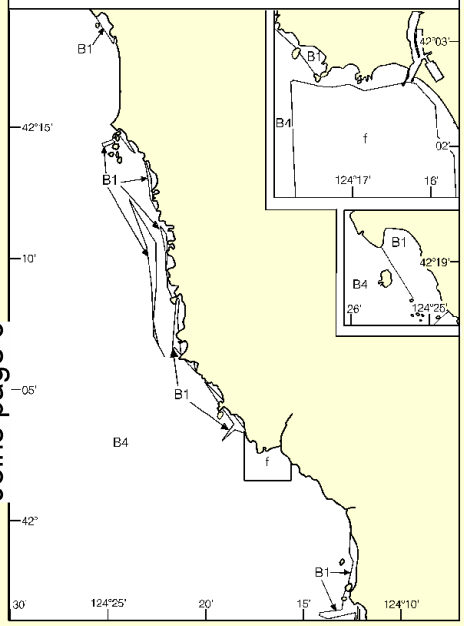
Nautical Miles
0 1 2 3

Yards
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Sundown Mt
2125

SOURCE

B1	1990-2002	NOS Surveys	partial	bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial	bottom coverage
f.		US Government Surveys		



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1750 2000

42° 15'

KAPP 1932

18'

42° 03'

02'

Grs 154 164 160 156

Zwagg I
(62) Table Rock
102
Macklyn Cove
Awash ½ tide
Breakers
Awash ½ tide
Breaks in heavy weather
Chetco Pt
Square
(20)
Foul
PA
S Sh
Walrus Rks
Rk
rky

CHETCO COVE

Scale 1:10,000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

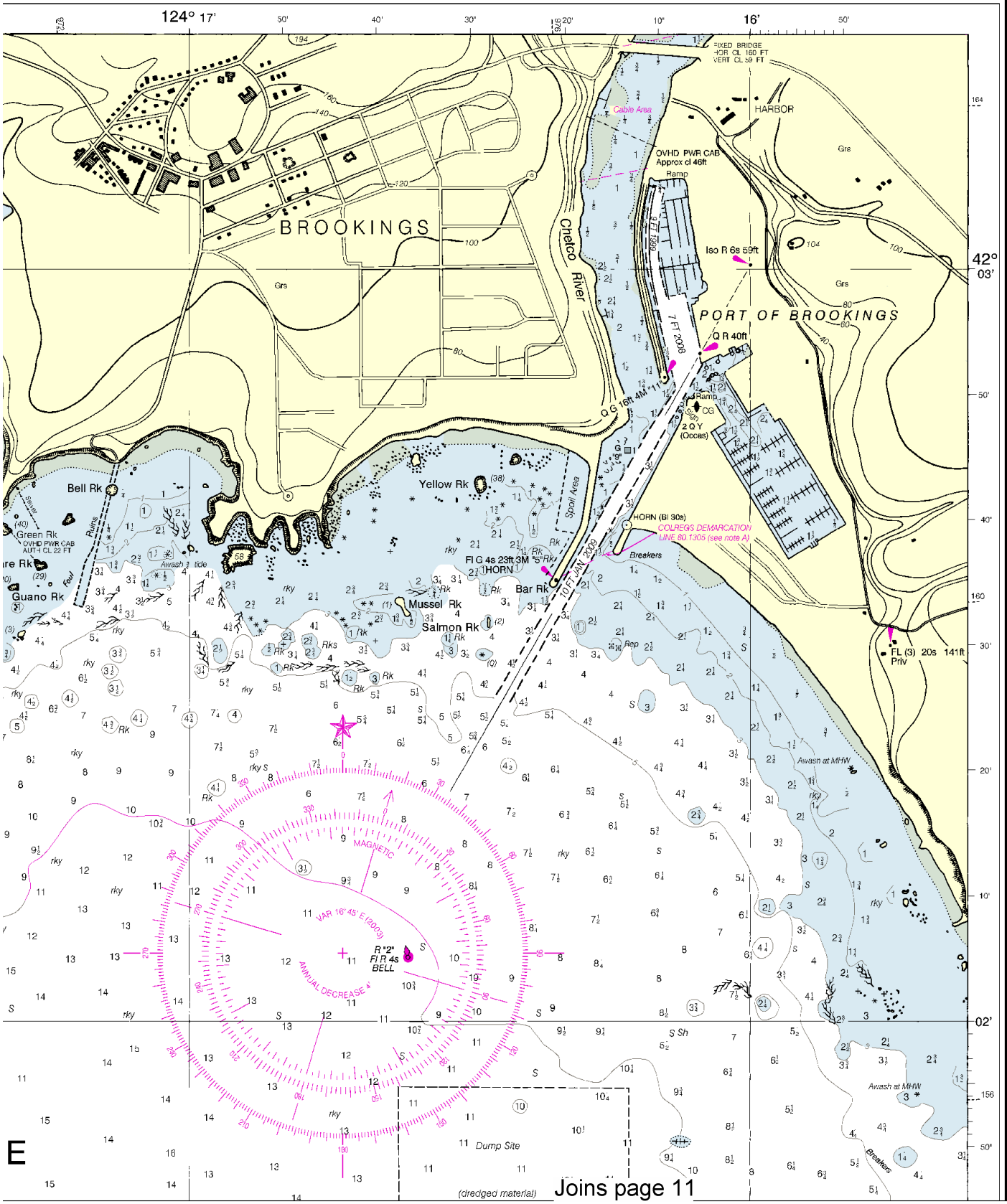
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

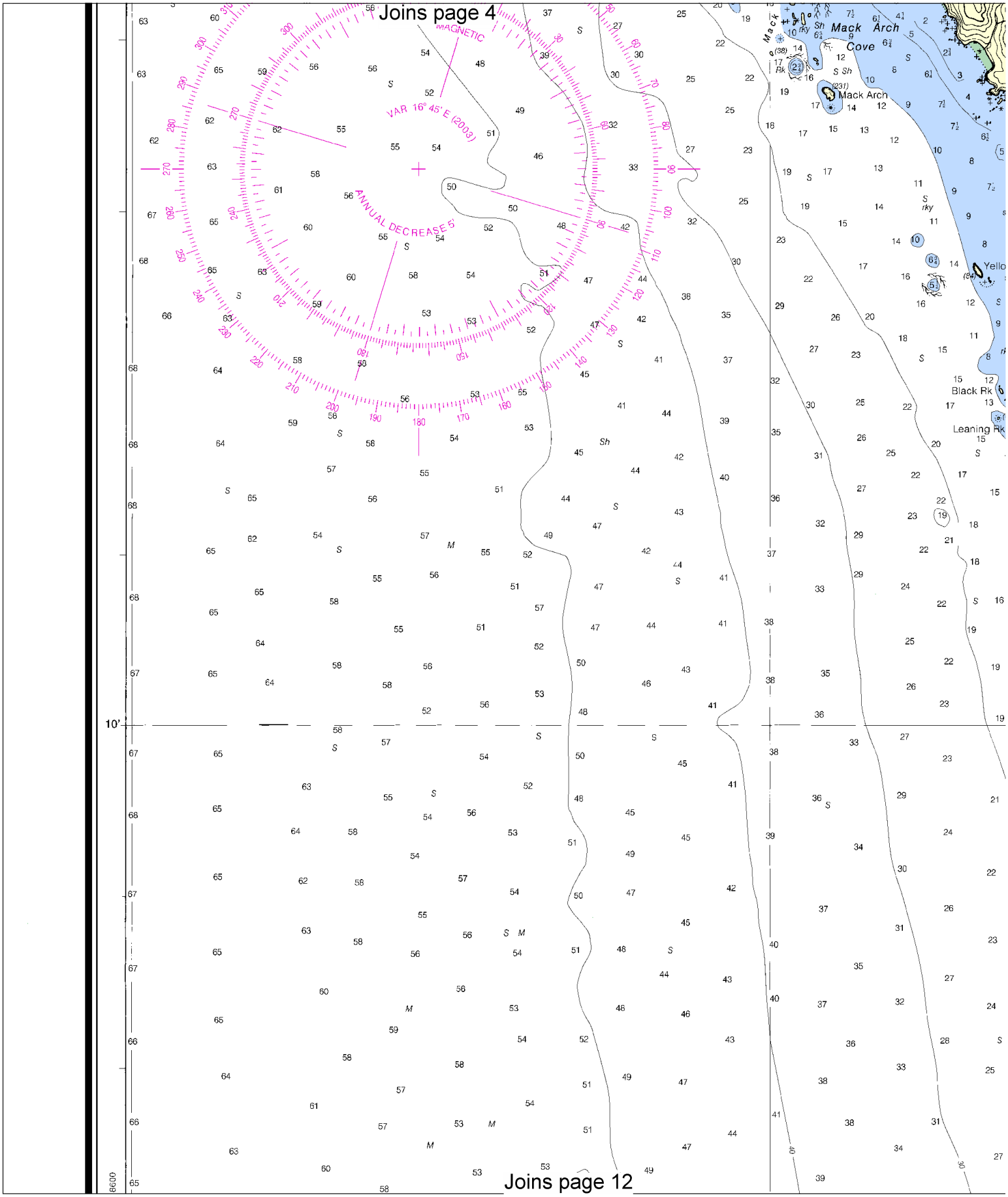
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

18602



E

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0910 2/2/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0 12:00:00 AM.



North

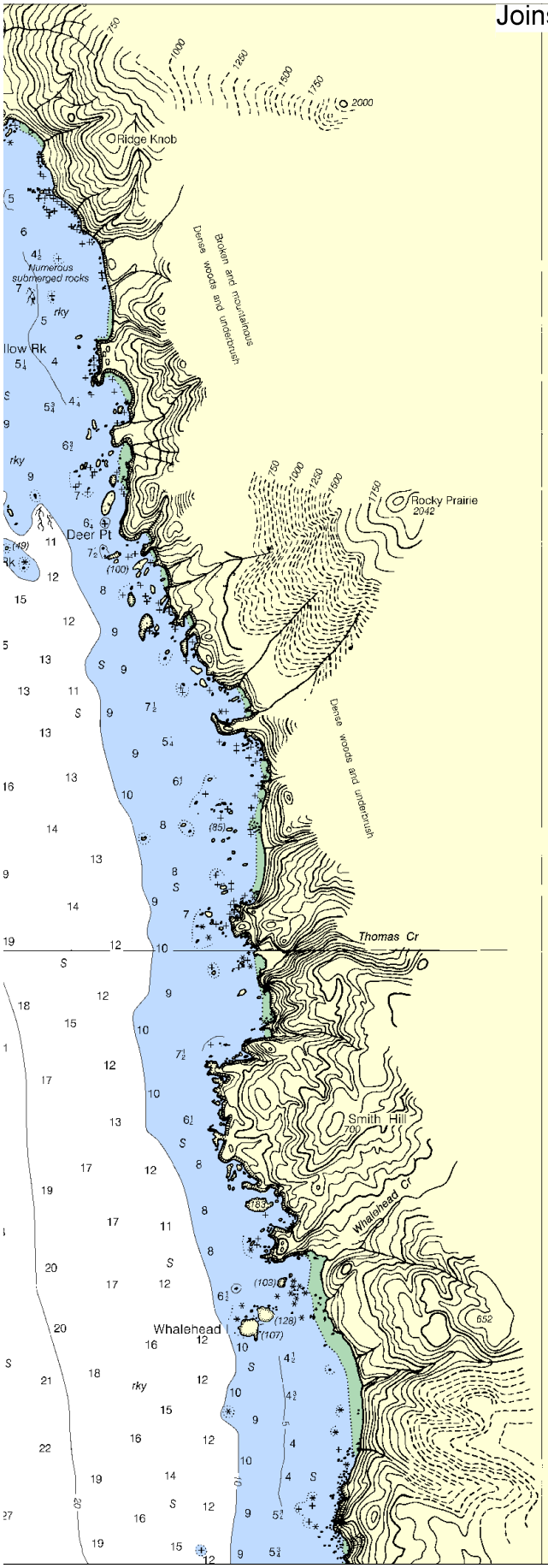
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

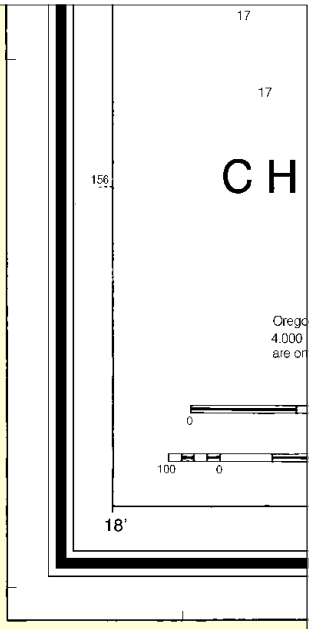
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5





Joins page 10

Bush Mound

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

OREGON - CALIFORNIA

PYRAMID POIN

TO

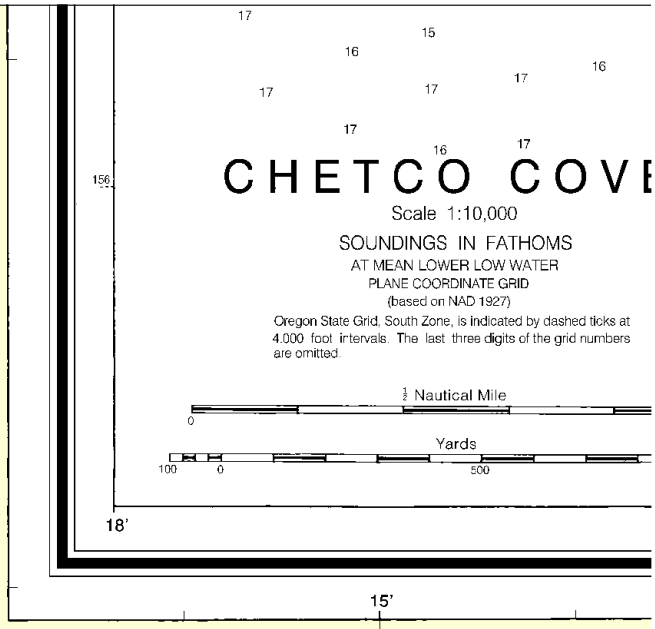
CAPE SEBASTIA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983

Joins page 13

Joins page 6



Joins page 9

Rocky Prairie
2042

Dense woods and underbrush

Thomas Cr

Smith Hill
700

Whalehead Cr

652

Bush Mound

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

OREGON - CALIFORNIA

PYRAMID POINT
TO
CAPE SEBASTIAN

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000
North American Datum of 1983

Joins page 14

North

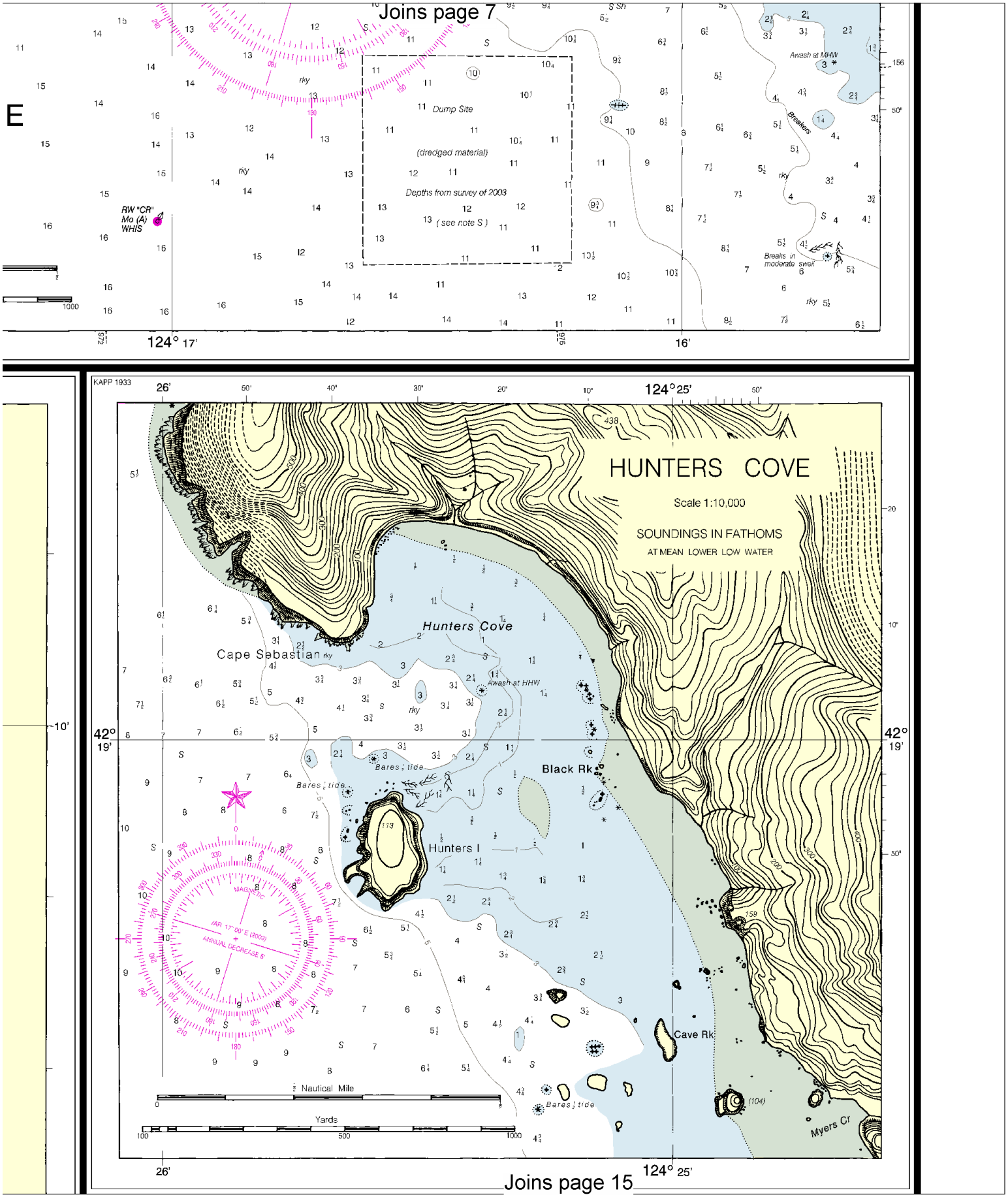
Printed at reduced scale.

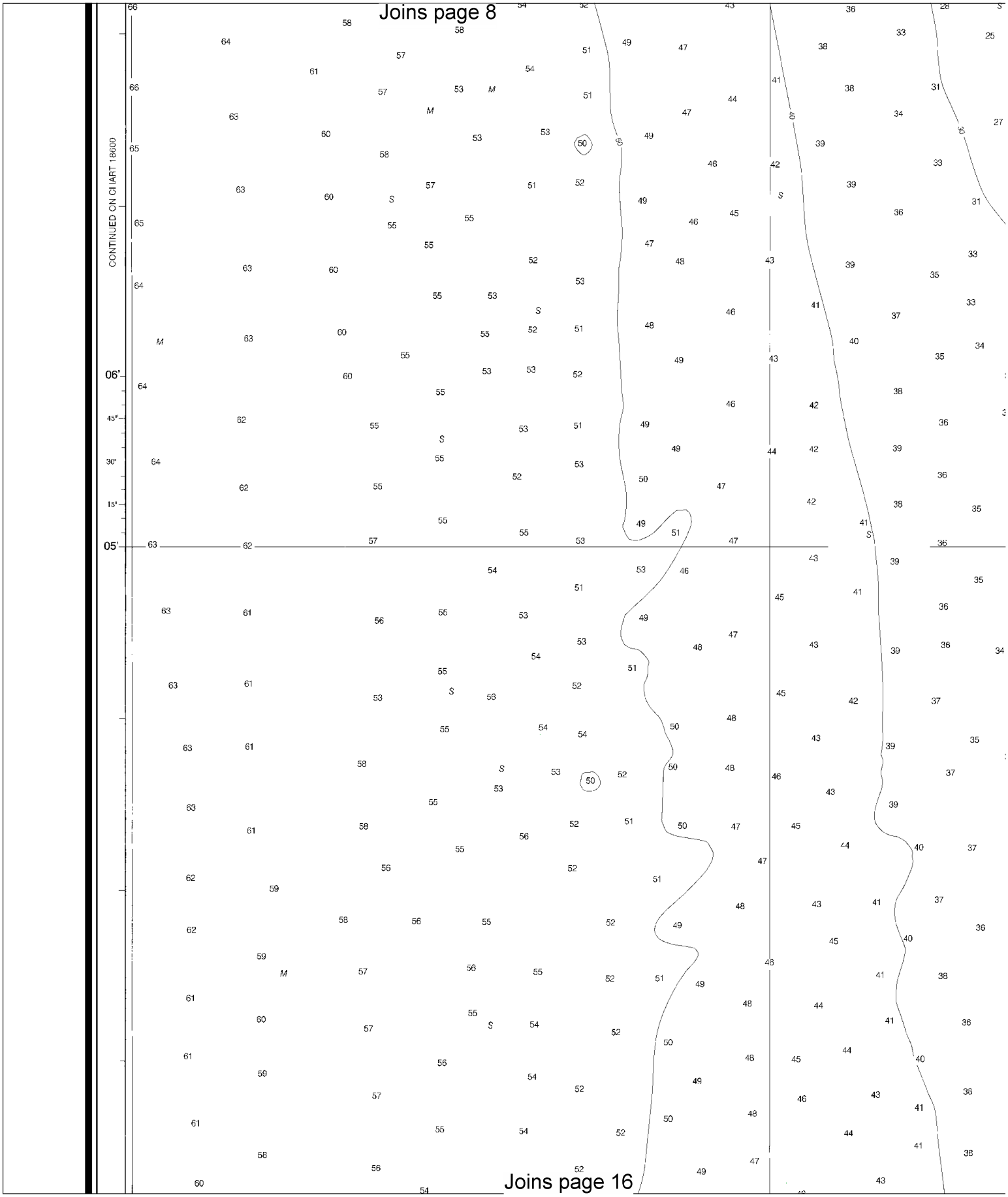
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Dump Site
(dredged material)
Depths from survey of 2003
(see note S)
RW "CR"
Mo (A)
WHIS
Awash at MHW
Breakers
Breaks in moderate swell
124° 17'
16'
KAPP 1933
26'
124° 25'
HUNTERS COVE
Scale 1:10,000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
Hunters Cove
Cape Sebastian
Awash at HHW
Black Rk
Hunters I
Cave Rk
Myers Cr
Bares ½ tide
42° 19'
Nautical Mile
Yards
Joins page 15



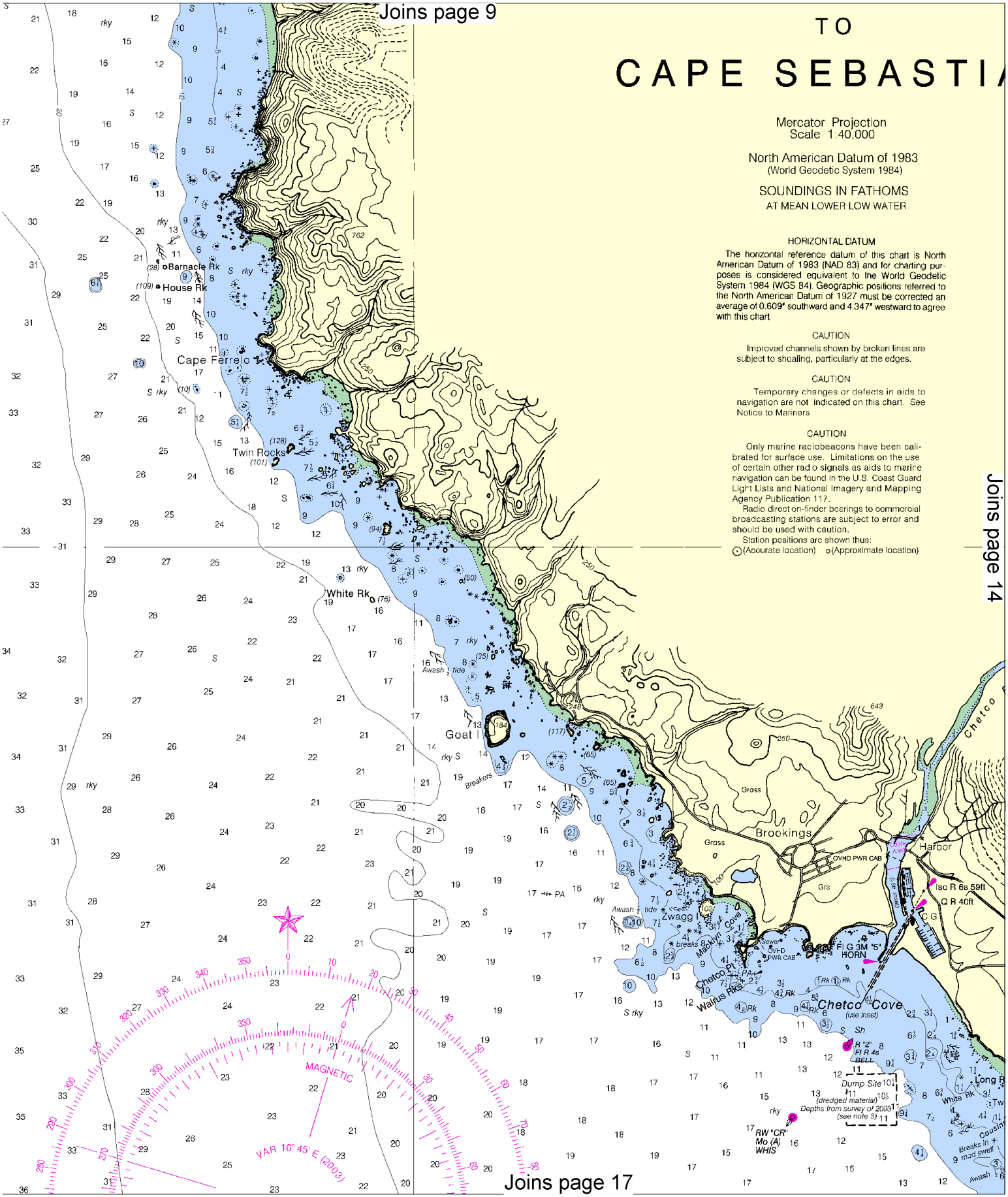
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
TO
CAPE SEBASTI
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
HORIZONTAL DATUM
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CAUTION
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CAUTION
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CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)
Joins page 14
Barnacle Rk
House Rk
Cape Ferrelo
Twin Rocks
White Rk
Goat I
Grass
Brookings
Harbor
OVHD PWR CAB
Iso R 6s 59ft
Q R 40ft
Fl G 3M "5"
HORN
Zwagg I
Chetco Pt
Walrus Rk
Chetco Cove
(use inset)
Dump Site
(dredged material)
Depths from survey of 2003
(see note S)
RW "CR"
Mo (A)
WHIS
MAGNETIC
VAR 16° 45' E (2003)
Joins page 17

Joins page 10

TO
CAPE SEBASTIAN

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Du
contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220
information concerning the reg
quirements for use of the sites
from the Environmental Protecti
See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix
EPA offices.

Navigation regulations are p
Additions or revisions to Cha
Mariners. Information concern
the Office of the Commande
Washington, or at the Office of
in Portland, Oregon.
Refer to charted regulation

Joins page 13

Joins page 18

Twin Rocks
White Rk
Goat I
Zwagg I
Brookings
Harbor
Chetco River
Chetco Pt
Walrus Rks
Chetco Cove
(use inset)
Dump Site
(dredged material)
Depths from survey of 2003
(see note S)
Long Rk
White Rk
Twins
Red Pt
Cousins
Breakers
Grass
Awash
tide
rky
Sh
Rk
PA
OVHD PWR CAB
Sewer
Iso R 6s 59ft
Q R 40ft
Fl G 3M "5"
HORN
R "2"
Fl R 4s
BELL
RW "CR"
Mo (A)
WHIS
Radio Tr (KURY)
910 kHz
MAGNETIC
VAR 16° 45' E (2003)

Printed at reduced scale.

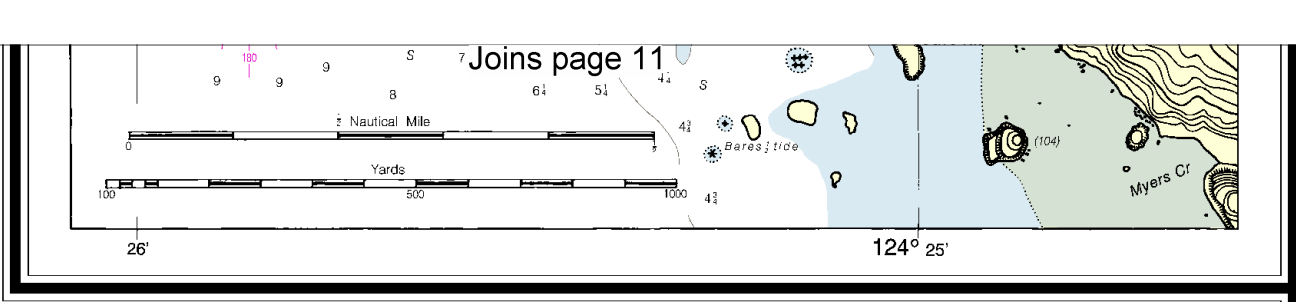
SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

North



124° 10'

06'

45'

30'

15'

05'

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(Lat/Long)	Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Brookings	(42°03'N/124°17'W)	6.9	6.3	1.2	-3.0

(1197)

Dumping Sites are
20-229. Additional
egulations and re-
s may be obtained
ction Agency (EPA).
lix for addresses of

NOTE A

e published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7.
Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to
erning the regulations may be obtained at
der, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle,
of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers

n section numbers.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Pk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS. International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

1326

1300

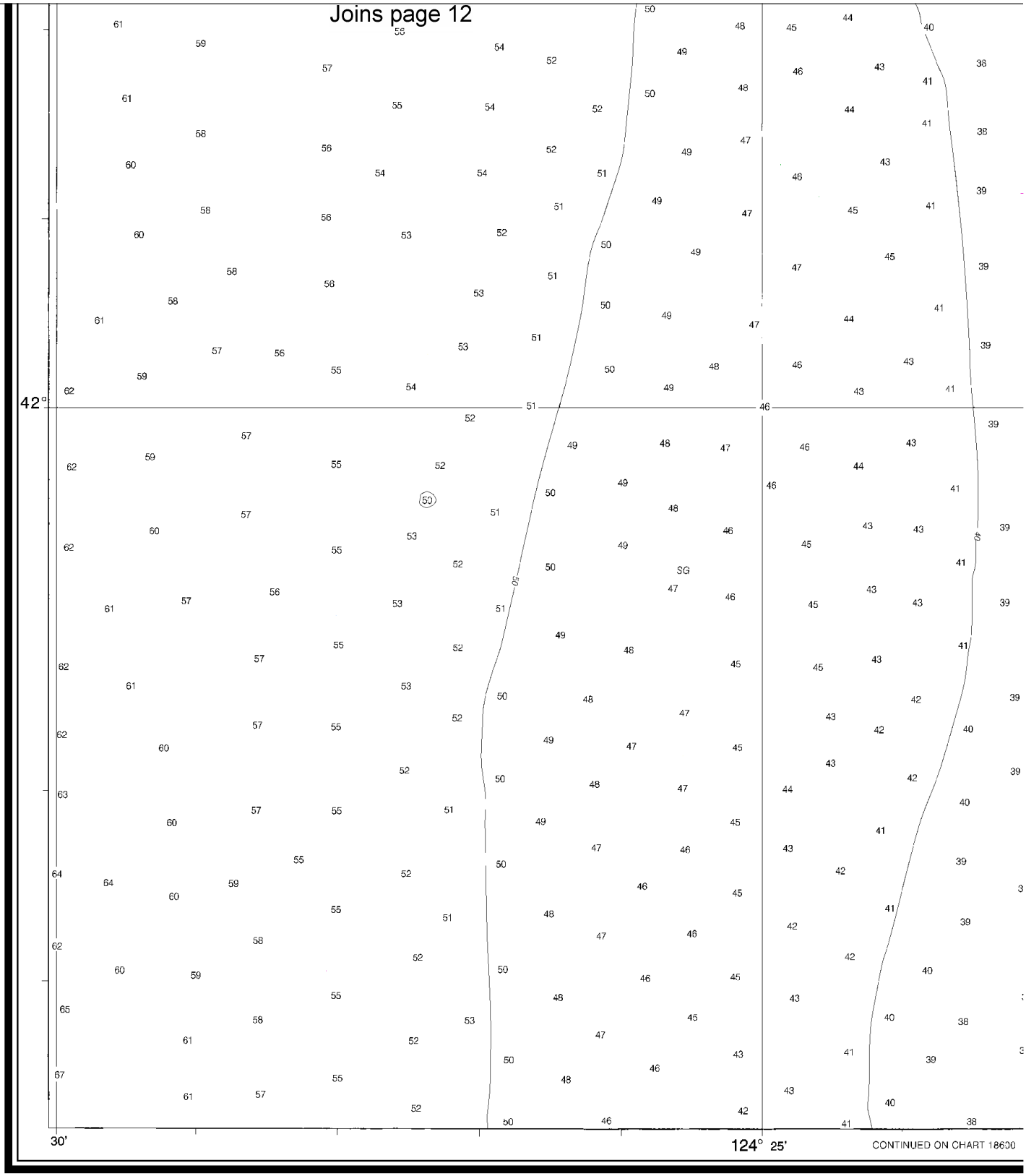
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Joins page 19

Joins page 12



12th Ed., Apr. /03 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 19/03
Corrected through LNM Apr. 1/03

18602

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS

WARN

The prudent marine any single aid to navig floating aids. See U.S. and U.S. Coast Pilot fo

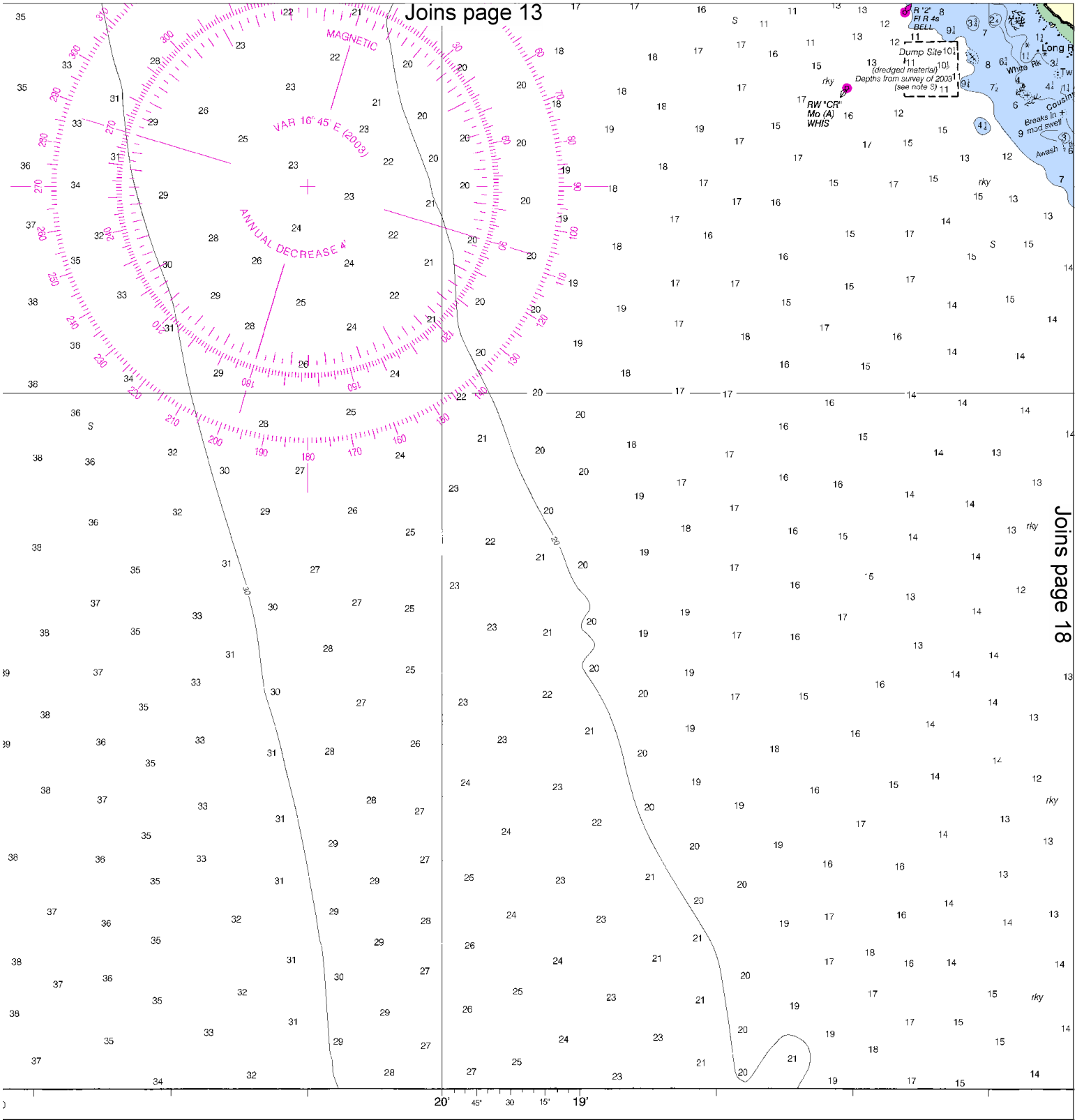
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

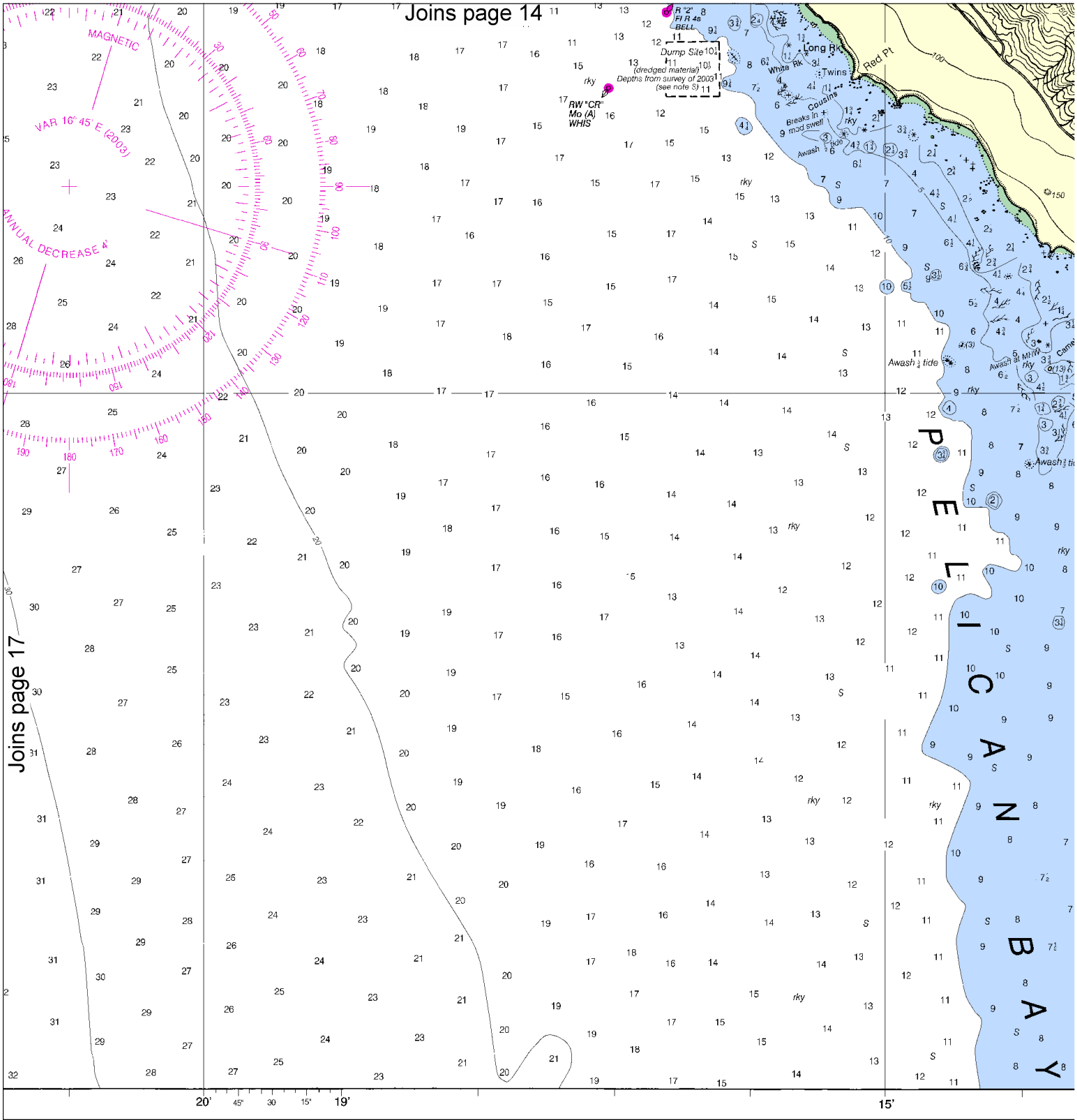


IN FATHOMS

RNING

iner will not rely solely on
vigation, particularly on
S. Coast Guard Light List
for details.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	
FEET	6	12	18	24	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5 6 7 8

North

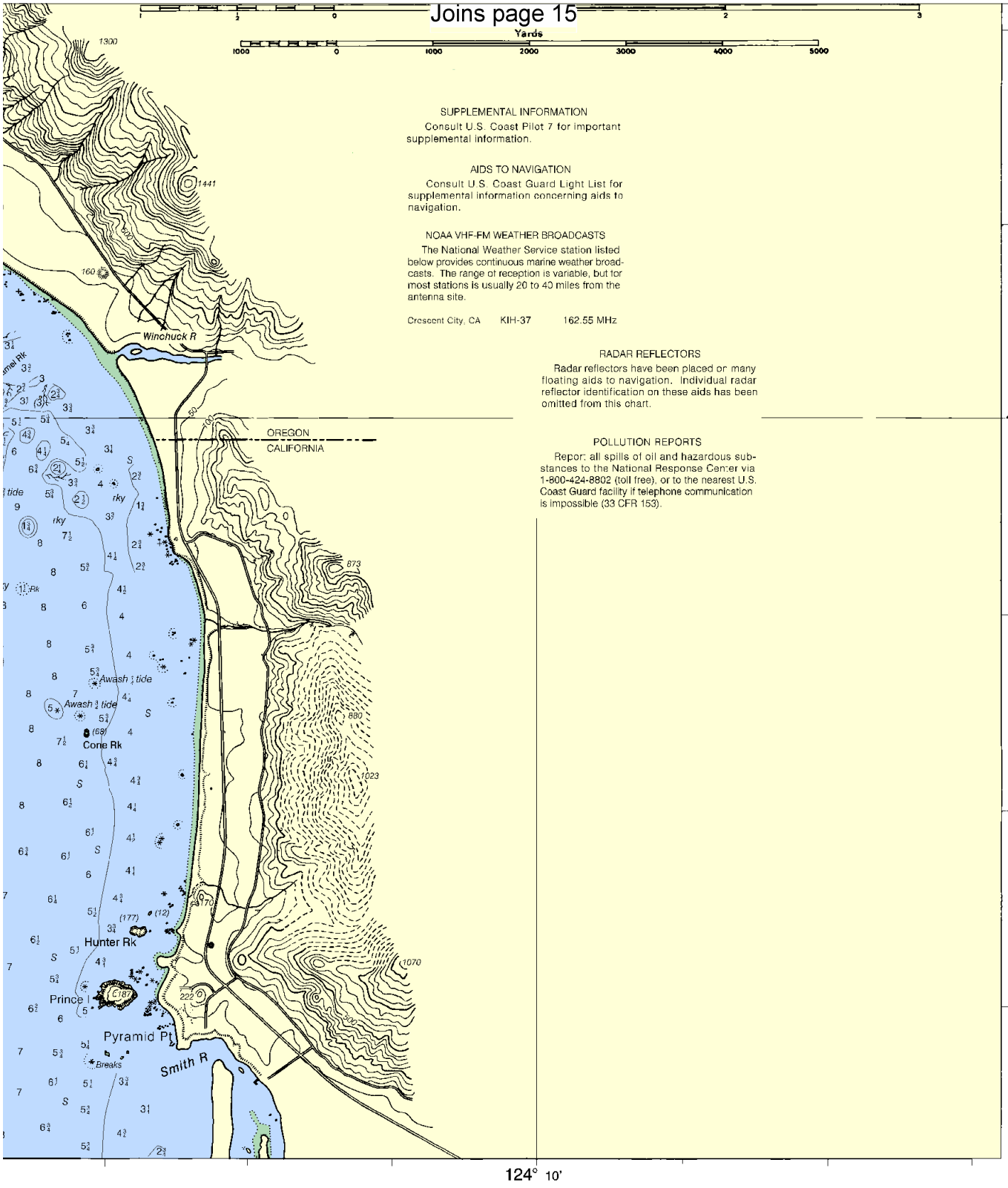
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 15



SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Crescent City, CA	KIH-37	162.55 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Pyramid Point to Cape Sebastian

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18602

ED. NO 12
NSN 7642014011637
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 18XHA18602

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 206-220-7001
Coast Guard North Bend – 541-756-9210
Coast Guard Humboldt Bay – 541-756-9210
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.